

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CXCIV.

A NEW GENUS *PARAPIQUERIA*.

R. M. King and H. Robinson  
Department of Botany  
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 20560.

Traditionally, the Eupatorieae with reduced anther appendages and no pappus have been placed in the genus *Piqueria* in the subtribe Piqueriinae. Both the subtribe and the genus have been interpreted too broadly in the past, and have proven somewhat artificial. Most of the truly diminutive members of the tribe, nevertheless, seem to be related to the *Piqueria-Ageratum* series that is presently placed in the subtribe Ageratinae. One striking exception is now known, however. A new genus from the interior of Brasil represents a similar, diminutive, epappose, unappendaged member of the totally separate evolutionally series in the subtribe Ayapaninae.

The new genus most closely resembles members of the Ageratinae in the *Ferreyrella-Piqueriopsis-Piqueriella* series, particularly the first of these which has paleaceous receptacles. There are four characters, however, that indicate a different relationship in the Ayapaninae rather than the Ageratinae. The carpodium is greatly broadened with a distinct upper margin and very thick-walled cells; the corolla lobes are smooth on both surfaces, in contrast to the papillose surfaces found in most Ageratinae; the style appendages are short and tapered reminiscent of *Ayapana*, *Lepidesmia* and *Isocarpha* rather than clavate with blunt tips as in the diminutive Ageratinae; and finally, the base of the style has a distinct tuft of hairs such as are found in some Ayapaninae, but unlike any relatives of *Piqueria*.

The new genus is more reduced than any previously known in the Ayapaninae, but the nearest approach is *Monogereion* Barroso & King, also from the Serra dos Carajás, in southern Para, Brasil. The two genera differ in leaf form, corolla shape, anther form, style base, and pappus, and they do not seem to be immediate relatives of each other. The relationship of the new genus is probably best sought in the other paleaceous members of the Ayapaninae, *Lepidesmia* Klatt and *Isocarpha* Klatt. The new genus has extremely small unappendaged anthers, with only 8-10 pollen grains per theca, matched elsewhere in the tribe in only *Piqueriopsis* R.M.King of Mexico. The small glands on the corolla lobes are also distinctive in having uniseriate stalks.

The generic name derives from *Piqueria*, the name previously applied to all such reduced forms in the tribe, and from the name of the state of Pará in Brasil which happens to be the same as the common greek prefix meaning near or beside.

PARAPIQUERIA CAVALCANTEI R. M. King & H. Robinson, gen. et sp.  
nov. (Eupatorieae) Asteracearum.

Plantae herbaceae erectae ca. 20 cm altae annuae? delicatae multo ramosae. Caules flavo-rufescentes subteretes striati glabri. Folia inferiora opposita superiora subopposita vel alterna, petiolis angustis ad 4 mm longis; laminae membranaceae lineares ad 9 mm longae et 1 mm latae base attenuatae margine integrae vel sub-integrae apice acutae supra et subtus glabrae. Inflorescentiae in planta omnis diffusae profuse capituliferae in ramis thyrsoido-paniculatae, pedicellis tenuis 1.5-4.0 mm longis glabris. Capitula 2 mm alta et 1.5-1.8 mm lata; squamae involucri persistentes ca. 10 late scariosae plerumque subaequales eximbricatae oblongae ca. 1.8 mm longae et 0.5 mm latae anguste bi-costatae apice rotundatae 1-2 exteriores minores lineares ad 0.5 mm longae; receptacula conica paleacea; paleae squamis involucri similes. Flores ca. 12 in capitulo; corollae breves 5-lobatae, tubis ca. 0.25 mm longis in nervis late scleroideis glabris; limbia late campanulatis; faucibus perbrevis ca. 0.1 mm longis; lobis oblongo-ovatis ca. 0.3 mm longis et 0.2 mm latis utrinque laevibus extus superne 1-2-glanduliferis, glandulis breviter clavatis inferne uniseriatis, cellulis loborum elongatis in parietibus sinuosis; filamenta in parte superiore angusta, cellulis plerumque elongatis in parietibus distincte annulate ornatis; thecae antherarum minute sub-globosae ca. 0.1 mm longae; appendices antherarum nullae; basi stylorum vix noduliferi distincte piliferi; appendices stylorum breves subulatae breviter papillosae. Achaenia subfusiformia ca. 1.2 mm longa 5-costata glabra in parietibus dense micro-punctata; carpodia late minute discoidea breviter anguste stipitata distincte leniter asymmetrica, cellulis marginalibus in superficie subquadratis in diametro 15-17  $\mu$ m in parietibus valde incrassatis; pappus nullus. Grana pollinis in diametro 18-20  $\mu$ m ca. 8-10 in theca.

TYPE: BRASIL: Pará: Marabá, Serra dos Carajás. 6°00'S-50°18' W, platô a 700 m da alt., rocha de minerio de ferro, numa escarpa abrupta. Erva delicada, frutificação brancacenta; rara. 24-5-1969. *P. Cavalcante 2162* (Holotype, MG; isotype, RB).



MUSEU PARAENSE EMILIO GOELDI	MGN	367
HERBARIUM AMAZONICUM		
BELEM - PARA	Fam.	
Esp.		
Var.		
N.º		
Pro.	Pará, Marabá, Serra do Marabá, 6° 00' S - 56° 00' W	
	dist. a 1 km de cidade, rocha de minir.	
Hab.	terro, num. 1000 - abru. 11.	
Cl.	Leveicante 2162	Data 14-5-56
Det.		Data
Observ.	Fr. delicada, frutificação translúcida.	

*Parapiqueria cavalcantei* R. M. King & H. Robinson, with enlargement of heads, Holotype, Museu Goeldi, Belem. Photos by Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural History.